Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
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MAR 25

Photo by Keystone View Co.

The Finance Committee of the National Woman's Party which met recently at Mrs. Stephen Pell's Home at 777 Madison Ave., New York City

From left to right—Miss Adelaide Stedman, State Secretary of the National Woman's Party and Founder of the Fortnightly Forum; Mrs. Stephen Pell, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. Mildred Mary Combs, member of the National Finance Committee; Miss Vyvyan Donner, member of the State Finance Committee, and well-known poster artist and designer of the Party emblem; and Miss Esther B. McLaughlin (standing), member of the National Finance Committee.

Feminist Notes

Early Feminist Honored

A BRONZE tablet to the memory of Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, who was probably the first Feminist on the American continent, and remains one of Mexico's leading poets, was recently unveiled in the little village of San Miguel de Napantla, Mexico. An article about Sor Juana's Feminist work, particularly in seeking equal educational opportunities for women, has appeared in EQUAL RIGHTS.

Woman Honored by War Veterans

BROOKLYN CAMP 22, United Spanish War Veterans, has made Beatrice V. Stevenson a member of the organization and has elected her historian. She is the first woman to be elected to such an office in a war veterans' organization. During the Spanish War Mrs. Stevenson served as a nurse and was sent to Santiago and later to Porto Rico.

Woman Appointed

BROWNIE HOOD KERR has been made chief clerk of the United States Budget Bureau to succeed the late Vincent J. Hart. Mrs. Kerr has been in the Government service since 1918, when she entered the air service.

Philippine Women Doctors

TWELVE women are internes in the hospital under the control of the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines. A special home is provided for their living quarters. Of the 321 students in the Philippine Medical School, 40 are women, of whom four are in the interne class.

American Women Honored

THE Government of Czecho-Slovakia has conferred the order of the White Lion upon two Illinois women, Mary E. McDowell, commissioner of public welfare of Chicago, and Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, first chief of the Children's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor. This is the first time the honor has been awarded to women.

British Women Architects

WOMEN architects are on the increase in Great Britain. The pioneers qualified for admission to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1898, and now there are at least seven women associate members of this body. Since the war hundreds of students have attended the various architectural schools. One of these is now in partnership in Liverpool with a male student.

Governor Smith Appoints Women

GOVERNOR SMITH sent to the Senate on March 7 the nomination of Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald of Albany to succeed Mrs. Mary M. Glynn, widow of ex-Governor Martin T. Glynn, as a member of the State Board of Charities.

Mrs. Fitzgerald is a graduate of Trinity College of Washington, D. C. She is a native of Albany and is interested in welfare work.

Mrs. John Knight of Arcade, wife of Senator Knight, was nominated to succeed Walter H. Hill as a member of the Board of Visitors to the New York State School for the Blind.

Equal Rights for Mexican Women

EQUAL RIGHTS between men and women in Mexico is the aim of Elvia Carillo Puerto, leader of the Mexican Feminist movement.

Press descriptions of Senora Puerto say that she is small, gentle, pretty, and charmingly dressed — but she has commanded armed men battling for their conception of freedom and justice, and she has barely escaped with her life in a revolution in which four of her brothers, one of them formerly Governor of Yucatan, lost their lives.

Senora Puerto was one of the first three women elected to a Mexican State Legislature. This was in Yucatan. She then prepared to become the first Mexican Congresswoman. She was a pioneer woman suffragist in Mexico, having organized the first Women's Congress and the first birth control clinic in Mexico. She is president of the permanent commission of the Mexican Women's Congress. She has formed Feminist groups in various parts of the Republic and has long been active in efforts to improve working conditions of both men and women.

Senora Puerto wants Mexican women to attain social, economic and political independence.

"Mexican women," she said, "are confined to their homes by the fetters of social custom and tradition—fetters intangible but nevertheless potent. We want women to take a larger part in all activities of society, using that word in its most comprehensive sense. The way will be long and hard. First, not merely Mexican women, but Mexican men must be converted to the idea. A great deal of educational work is necessary.

"Our organization is but started. Indeed, it is scarcely large or strong enough to be called more than a nucleus. Everything is in the future. But ultimately we will succeed!"

Married Women Not Wanted

DISAPPROVAL of attendance of married women in regular courses at the Miner Normal School was voiced by a resolution of the Barry Farms Civic Association of Washington, D. C., recently. Is it fear of competition in earning a living, or fear of losing a cheap housekeeper that causes men to object to married women's studying for professions?

English Business Woman Advances

EDITH BEESLEY has just been appointed manager of the West End Branch of the Southern Life Assurance Association of England. She is the first woman to hold a permanent position of this kind. Her success constitutes a landmark in women's advance in the business world.

In an interview with a representative of a leading daily paper, Miss Beesley said: "In proportion as women train and make headway for themselves, their scope in this branch of business will grow. Very few women are in it at present, and we are pioneers breaking new ground. Every time I meet a Lloyd's broker I ask him when women are going to get in there. I feel that eventually they must be accepted at Lloyds, but their chief problem, up to the present, has been lack of capital. In this country professional women are ahead of the American women who, however, have gone ahead of us in the business world."

Freedom in Marriage

COMPLETE freedom, independence and self-determination for both husband and wife in married life are urged by Booth Tarkington as a cure for the divorce evil, in the current issue of the *American Magazine.*

Freighter Manned by Women

THE Russian freighter Karl Marx is manned by a crew composed entirely of women.

They wear men's uniforms and have short hair. The ship's captain, a man, says he never has sailed with a more diligent and active crew.

Woman Leads Grand Jury to Record

FOR the first time in Lebanon County, a woman served last week as foreman of the grand jury. She is Mrs. Edith Frantz Mills of Annville, a noted contralto soloist and instructor in voice at Lebanon Valley College. The March grand jury established a record by concluding its consideration of bills of indictment and inspection of county buildings in a day.

Women Win Fellowship

THE award of the International Fellowship to Mlle. Jeanne Veillard of France as the most scholarly of the women of twenty-five countries recommended for the prize was announced March 21 by the American Association of University Women. At the same time successful candidates for eight other fellowships, American women who have achieved distinction in widely varying fields of study, were announced.

Mlle. Veillard received her baccalaureate degree from the Sorbonne, Paris. Later she entered the *Ecole des Chartres,* obtaining the first place in a competitive examination, the first woman to obtain the honor. Entering the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes,* Sorbonne, she received the title of *Elé Diplome.* Studying at the *Ecole du Louvre* at the same time, she was graduated *magna cum laude.* She was the first woman to be admitted to the French Academy at Rome. During her tenure of the fellowship, Mlle. Veillard will carry on investigations in archaeology.

The eight American women awarded fellowships by the association are:

Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship awarded to Hazel D. Hansen, Leland Stanford University and American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. Investigations in Greek archaeology.

Anna C. Brackett Memorial Fellowship awarded to Eugenie M. Morenus, professor of mathematics at Sweet Briar College, who will take up work at Cambridge, England, in the field of physical mathematics.

The Mary Pemberton Nourse Memorial Fellowship awarded to Helen T. Parsons, B.A., Kansas State Agricultural College, and M. S., University of Wisconsin, who will take up work in bio-chemistry at Yale University.

The American Association of University Women European Fellowship, awarded to Marie L. Channing Linthicum, M.A., Johns Hopkins, and member of the English Department at the University of Illinois, who will do research work in England on the Elizabethan drama.

The Margaret E. Maltby Fellowship awarded to Estelle Freeman, A.B., Wellesley, student in theology at Zurich and candidate for Bachelor of Divinity at the Union Theological Seminary. Miss Freeman will study in Edinborough and Zurich.

The Undesignated or Pre-School Fellowship awarded to Elizabeth Evans Lord, graduate of Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe, psychologist, clinical and research assistant, Yale Psycho-Clinic. Miss Lord will do research work concerning the mental development of children having injury to the central nervous system.

The Boston Alumnae Fellowship awarded to Roberta D. Cornelius, associate professor of English, Randolph-Macon College, for literary research.

The Phi Mu Fellowship awarded to Margaret Pitkin, B.A., Swarthmore, French Government scholar at the Lysee of Beauvais and Versailles, twice university fellow, University of Chicago.

The nine fellows were selected from a list of 150 applicants. Of this number fifty-five in twenty-five different countries sought the international fellowship of the association, the first of its kind, open to anyone in any part of the world, to be established.

FIFTY-FIFTY

By Mary Carolyn Davies.

If loving leads me only
To washing pots and pans,
I'd rather just be lonely,
For me they'll cry no banns.

If loving leads me sweetly
To kitchen stove and sink,
And blots out life completely,
The chance to play and think,

If loving leads me blindly
To scrubbing floors and stairs,
As it has damned so kindly
Free women unawares,

If loving leads me only
To petty kitchen chores,
I'd rather just be lonely;
I'd rather not be yours.

I've my own job. I'll keep it,
As men have always done.
Our loves shall be adventure,
No cage for either one.

—Saturday Evening Post.

Equal Franchise in England

APROPOS of the King's failure to include equal franchise in his message to Parliament, and to the Cabinet's refusal to carry out its pledge of equal franchise as between English men and English women, *Time and Tide,* published by Lady Rhondda, leader of the Six Point Group and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, says:

"We are faced then with the curious position that the Cabinet is 'still considering' in February, 1927, how to deal with a question on which it gave a simple, straightforward pledge in February, 1925. What are we to think? The facts seem only too clear. The pledge was lightheartedly agreed to in 1925 because its fulfillment seemed a long way off; but when the time for the fulfillment drew near Mr. Baldwin was faced with two sections who objected: first, the party agents who always, and not unnaturally, dislike any change in the electorate; second, the Tory wing of the Cabinet, who strongly object to any further advance in the position of women. These two sections have apparently proved too strong this session for a man who, though he undoubtedly has a predilection in favor of keeping his promises, is not at heart a suffragist, and often finds his right wing rather difficult to resist. In fact Mr. Baldwin's position may be summed up thus: that so far he has found the pressure to break his pledge rather stronger than the pressure to keep it, and consequently he is inclining towards breaking it.

"What about the women's organizations? For the past two or three years a gradual change has been coming over the woman's movement. From the tendency to spread itself thin in widespread social activities, from the tendency to rest on its oars which overcame it rather naturally after the long, intensive and bitter fight for the first installment of the franchise, from the inertia of the years following the war, it has slowly been recovering. Amongst the first fruits of that recovery was the great equal political rights demonstration of last June—but feeling of the need for concentration, of the need to put equality first has been growing since that date, and the effect of the omission from the King's speech of all reference to the Prime Minster's pledge has had on the vast majority of the women in the woman's movement much the same stimulating effect as a cold bath.

"On the equal political rights campaign committee, to whose crowded meeting, on the evening the King's speech was known, we referred last week, all the big organizations except two are represented. The committee is pledged to work for equality first and equality only. The spirit of the meeting and the spirit of the women's movement was well represented by Miss Froud of the National Union of Women Teachers when she pointed out that 'women must, once again, realize that equal political rights was the key question, affecting the status of all women' (*The Vote,* February 11). There can be no question today but that the great main body of the women's movement is solid for equality first; and the effect of the Government's shuffling is to rouse it to a pitch of determination such as begins to recall the pre-war fight for the vote."

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.
House Joint Resolution Number 81.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 16, 1925, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Levelling Up or Down?

EVER since Democracy first found a stance in the human cortex and was thence transmitted to the air, one question has inevitably appeared to challenge each new step toward equality. From the days of Herod to the days of King John, and from then onward to the French and American Revolutions and the year 1927 A. D., the doubting Thomases have always been ready with the objection: "Will not the further extension of Equal Rights result in a levelling down instead of upward?"

Today the question takes a somewhat more specific form: "Will not the institution of industrial equality between the sexes result in a degradation of wage and labor standards?"

Patiently, out of an experience of centuries, we answer no, but the reply is lost amid the general clamor.

Still we need not feel discouraged. We can look back at the French and the American revolutionists, at Thomas Jefferson and at the suffrage pioneers and posess our souls in peace. They were all challenged with the same question and they answered it in the only convincing way known to man. They won their cause; and afterwards? Why afterwards the question was forgotten, for then the facts appeared.

Democracy always levels up instead of down as, by this time, Americans at least should know. But the doubt still lingers and will continue to linger until the Amendment is passed, then once more the axiom will be recognized.

The Undefeated

"AGAIN the National Woman's Party scores," says the Newark, New Jersey, *Evening News*. "With a possible two weeks after this one remaining for the 1927 session, and the last week probably only for passage of measures over veto, other women's aims at Trenton show small results. The signing by the Governor last week of Senate Bill 14 will now make it the law of this State to permit married women to become accommodation endorsers. * * * Again the Woman's Party has the satisfaction of being the first to put through a woman's bill during the session."

We congratulate the members of our New Jersey Branch on the passage of this bill, but even more emphatically we wish to extend felicitations upon their upholding the honor of the Woman's Party.

With organizations as with individuals reputation counts, but a good reputation is not always an easy thing to live up to. As a result of the victorious suffrage campaign the Woman's Party developed a name for doing things, for achieving success, for completing a task once undertaken, no matter how difficult. This is the reputation that it is now our obligation to maintain. We cannot stop half way in any enterprise, whether great or small, without diminishing in some degree the lustre of our crown.

IF we announce a meeting, we must put it through; if we plan to raise a certain sum of money, we must raise it to the last cent; if we define a legislative program, sooner or later we must have that program enacted into law, otherwise our laurels will be in the dust and we shall step back among the multitudinous groups that say much and accomplish nothing.

Upon each of our branches and upon each one of our members depends the responsibility of upholding the reputation of the Woman's Party for determined and efficient work.

In this as in all other human affairs it is the little things that count most, for while the whole is greater than any of its parts, the whole is also nothing but the sum of its parts.

The victory in New Jersey is not a victory for New Jersey alone, but reflects credit upon every Branch and upon every member of the Woman's Party. It may be said that the passage of a bill to permit married women to become accommodation endorsers is too trivial a matter to warrant such extravagant praise. But it is not the particular bill with which we are concerned—it is the spirit back of the bill, the spirit which insured its passage.

Victory is victory, whether it appears in the form of securing new members of the Party, or a new subscriber for Equal Rights, or the enactment of important legislation. It is a matter of grit and determination, faith, courage and devotion, coupled with the ability to hold on to the end. It is this ability on the part of the members of the Woman's Party that makes the passage of the Federal Equal Rights Amendment simply a question of time.

American Women and the Immigration Law

By Emma Wold

ALL proposals to patch the immigration law so that American-born women shall have the same rights under it that American men have and shall have the same measure of right to enter their own country, were lost in the complications incident to the close of the Congressional session.

The failure to amend the law means that American-born women living abroad who had lost their citizenship by marriage under the law in force up to September 21, 1922, or later under the act of September 22, 1922, must still enter this country within the quota because of the fiction of law that they were born in the country of which they automatically became subjects at their marriage. It means that such women, even though widowed, can not return here for more than a visit of a few months, and thus can not take advantage of the provision of the law for regaining their citizenship. In some countries the quota is filled for years—as many as eight in the case of Holland—and no preference under the quota is given to an American-born woman unless she has an American citizen son or daughter over the age of 21 years.

A change in the immigration law that will not only give an American-born woman a non-quota status but exempt her from all the requirements of the immigration law is a crying need. Without it women who have left father and mother, sisters and brothers, to follow a husband to a strange land, find themselves stopped at the gates of their own land for failure to meet one provision or another of the laws to regulate the quality and the quantity of immigrants. Only a few weeks ago, Louise Riva, American-born, American-bred, even American-wed, since she married an Italian in this country, was held at Ellis Island for deportation. Deserted by her husband in Italy, where else could she go but to the land of her birth, of her parents' citizenship, of her nearest kin who are willing and able to help her? Even the visitor's visa with which she had been provided in Italy, could not get her past the immigration inspectors when she audaciously declared that she was going to stay here forever because this is her country. This could not happen to an American-born man unless he had voluntarily given up his citizenship here by taking an oath of allegiance to another government.

The failure to amend the immigration law means also that a wife who is an American citizen can not get her alien husband admitted outside of the quota, though an American husband can thus bring in his alien wife. It happens that several women married since the date of the Cable Act by which they retain their citizenship, have looked to a change in the law on this point in order to return to this country with their husband or to convert his temporary stay into a permanent one. In some cases the law as it stands means a separation of the family where the American mother wishes, as she usually does, to have her child born on American soil to insure its American citizenship. Here is a problem that does not affect the American man. His child, though born of an alien mother on alien soil, takes the citizenship of the father and is never subject to the immigration laws of our country.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 82, which, if passed, would have brought relief to the two classes of women mentioned above, was not free from objection. While it would have removed discriminations between men and women on two points, it was so drafted as to write another discrimination into the law. It would not have permitted an American-born woman coming back to the United States as a non-quota immigrant to bring either her husband or her children, though making it possible for an American-born man to do so. The delay while working a hardship upon many women, may result in a measure more carefully drawn at the next session.

How One Mother Does It

By Eleanor Morton

(*Reprinted from the Philadelphia Public Ledger of February* 1, 1927.)

THE very attractive young waitress who came to our rescue in the restaurant to which we had strayed for the warmth of tea and buttered toast stood amiably regarding us as we sipped the drink that cheers and does not inebriate. It was apparent that she was waiting for us to have our late lunch, so that she might remove our dishes, and so "call it a day"—at least a half-day, for we were almost the only folks left at the usually busy and crowded tables.

"Are we keeping you later than you should stay?" asked the older of us, who always has a special kindness and consideration for those who serve her.

But the young waitress shook a sleek bobbed head. "I'll not be going until three anyhow," she assured us. "I'm waiting here for—for some one."

Then her color brightened still more: "I'm waiting for my husband," she explained. "He's off this afternoon, and we're going to the movies. He's coming here at three."

"You're just married?" my companion asked her.

But the answer came with a laugh: "Oh, we been married four years! Lands, I have a baby! She's two and one-half years old."

She had seemed hardly old enough to be more than just married, but when one looked at her with enlightened eyes one saw that she had a maturity, a capability, that somehow did spell the married woman. Her little ways of fixing the table were housewifely ways.

"What do you do about your baby, working away from home?" she was asked. "Don't you find it pretty hard to go to work and take care of a baby? How—does your husband let you — I mean, I beg your pardon—but how does he feel about your working, and your having a baby?"

The pretty face of the young woman sparkled. "I guess he doesn't get much chance to worry about that!" was her reply. "I guess he knew when we were married I was going right on working. I've been going on seven years now, and I wouldn't ever have thought of giving up my job. No siree! First year, we lived in a rooming house, and I would have had nothing to do—if I didn't have my work here, I mean—except lie around in that room, or hang around store windows, or go to the movies, the way lots of young married women who haven't gone yet to housekeeping and don't have children do all the time. Imagine me going from one store to another, looking at things I don't want to buy, or, I mean, I can't buy! I guess not! Or running around into movie houses, just hoping the day will go past fast till my hubby comes home, and I have something real to talk to or talk about. I guess not! Or even if I had a baby, to live in one room with a baby, all locked up there with the child, till my husband came home in the evenings. I should say I wouldn't stand for any of those things!

"Why, when we were married, we said right off, we won't go to housekeeping just now, for the simple reason that we didn't have any money for it. So, what was there to do? Why—save it. And how? By going on working, and spending a lot less than we did before. And that's what we did—he and I both going on working, I mean, and both saving, too.

"Well, now, we have a house, and we're

paying building and loan on it. And we're going right on working, the way we began.

"Course, the baby came. Well, what did I do? Why, I stayed here on the job till it was three months before baby came, and the girls were nice to me, helping me out a litle, being most business girls are so friendly, don't you think? And then I stayed home two months after the baby came. And then I came back here! And here I am."

She laughed, at the conclusion of her story, but answered seriously another query, "Who takes care of the baby? Oh, I don't mind being asked—and explaining. How do I manage, and can I afford to go out working? Well, I'll tell the world she's taken good care of and I can certainly afford to have it done, and go on working!

"I suppose you think that we girls here get only teeny little wages, don't you? Well, I want you to know first off that waitresses get more than the headwaitress there does. Her name and her swell dress are only for show, like. She gets a regular salary and that's all. But we girls, we girls, we get a salary—and we get our tips besides, too. And our tips depend on the kind of disposition, like, we have, you know? And if we're experienced, and all that. Well, I've been myself in this work ten years, and I know it. And I got, I guess, a sort of sunny temper, that's what my hubby calls me, Sunshine. And my experience and my being no grouch helps me. It's helped me in making my wages bigger, too, I guess. I make a better salary than our headwaitress, I guess, most of the time.

"Sometimes if my husband's laid off—he's a driver of a delivery truck for a store in town—but he may be laid off his job sometimes and then has to wait a week or so for another—well, my money is all the money in the house. Do you think we wouldn't appreciate it then? Well—believe me, we would, he too.

"Of course, most of the time he makes lots more than I do. My money just is added on to what he makes. Why, then certainly I can use some of my own money to have my baby taken care of, can't I? And my work here is easier than some women's.

"My own mother, she used to work hard; she went out washing, you see. She'd go out in the morning and leave us kids in the house, and the neighbors just looked after the littlest of us when they thought of us. Wonder if were weren't killed, most of the time. We older girls took care of our baby sisters and brothers and that was even when they were teeny little babies on the bottle. My aunt, she worked in a factory near our house, and she used to go and leave her own kids the same way our mother left us.

"Well, I don't do that at all! My work here, it begins at seven, and it's up to nine. Then from eleven to two. Then from six to nine at night. And, between, I can do what I want to. Believe me, I hop home to my baby as fast as I can!

"It used to cost me about a half dollar a day to go back and forth, if I made the three trips home. Sometimes, now the baby is bigger, I don't do that, though. I know she's safe, or if I didn't know it, I'd sack the woman taking care of her, believe me, just the way I'd be discharged if I didn't do my job here right, too. The woman that takes care of my baby, though is a kind of cousin of my husband's; she's an oldish woman. She has no husband. But I don't ask her to work for nothing.

"No one does good work for you, even relations, for nothing. I pay her a regular salary, wages, every week, just like I get here, and she has room and board with us besides. And she takes care of my baby, and helps me in the house, and she's homy, being our own folks, of course, besides. Does it pay me? Sure, it pays me! How could I have my pretty clothes, and pretty clothes for the baby, and nice things for my home, if my husband, he's just a young fellow, had to work alone to support us, and dress us, and pay up for our home, too?"

"One more question was put her, and it made her laughter come again: "Does he keep part of his wages for himself? Why, sure not! Mom always got my dad's pay envelope, and I get my husband's too. Gracious, who should have a man's envelope if not his wife?" And who should—indeed, even when she earns one of her own? Or better—particularly when she earns her own!

Married in Athens

By H. M. Swanwick

(*Reprinted from Time and Tide, London, February* 18.)

ONE of the priceless conversations in Crotchet Castle has been running in my head—Here it is:

MR. CROTCHET. — Sir, the Lacedæmonian virgins wrestled naked with young men: and they grew up, as the wise Lycurgus had foreseen, into the most modest of women, and the most exemplary of wives and mothers.

THE REVEREND W. FOLLIOTT.—Very likely sir; but the Athenian virgins did no such thing, and they grew up into wives who stayed at home — stayed at home, sir; and looked after the husband's dinner—his dinner, sir, you will please to observe.

MR. CROTCHET.—And what was the consequence of that, sir? That they were such very insipid persons that the husband would not go home to eat his dinner, but preferred the company of some Aspasia or Lais.

THE REVEREND W. FOLLIOTT.—Two very different persons, sir, give me leave to remark.

MR. CROTCHET.—Very likely, sir; but both too good to be married in Athens.

As a young woman it set one thinking. As an old woman, considering the young, one still asks oneself the question: "Too good to be married in Athens?" If the ideal wife, staying at home and minding the dinner, succeeds in boring her husband, is it not a barren tragedy of renunciation? In this connection "'minding the dinner" is a formula to cover the suppression of personality in order to make of it a conjugal offering; it does not cover the exercise of such a taste for cookery as a rare woman, here or there, may possess. Women who like cooking and are allowed to cook are both happy and good, and the consequence is that they are also apt to be entertaining. The women whom Dr. Folliott professed to admire as wives were those who sacrificed themselves on the altar-stone of the kitchen range, but it is worth while noting that when he breakfasted and dined with Mr. Crotchet, he left his wife at home and alluded to her as "poor dear Mrs. Folliott."

One is driven to ask whether any normally healthy man needs all the coddling, the guarding, and the incessant sympathy which is held to be necessary for him if he does "important" work. Does he need it? Is the sex to which he belongs so very much the weaker that he must be indulged as scarcely any woman doing work just as important ever is? A busy woman doctor, dentist, journalist, or politician will require to have certain household arrangements made to suit her business, but it is rare to see a whole household prostrated round her, and we do not think well of her if she gets a fond relation to act as her secretary, "working hours that no paid workers would put up with."

I can think of only one great woman who had anything like the service which some not very great men expect, or which some wives are assiduous to offer. Florence Nightingale was attended for some years by a devoted aunt and later by several devoted men friends. But then, if she had been in her proper place, as Queen Victoria wished ("Such a *head!* I wish we had her at the War Office!") she would have had her proper complement of staff and secretaries and need not have set

Arthur Clough to tie up her parcels. Moreover one has to remember that in those days a woman could not openly do the work she did on her return from the Crimea, and as she could not be a secretary of State, she had to be a Sybil in order to get things done.

But other great women? Who waited on Charlotte or Emily Brontë? Did not Jane Austen actually feel compelled (for fear of sneers at "cleverness") to hide the sheets of paper on which, in the bosom of her family, she wrote her masterpieces? Did not Mary Wollstonecraft toil under a staggering load of responsibilities from which her genius did not save her?

A well-known suffragist used to say that the discrepancy between the numbers of the sexes was fortunate, since "every man needed three women to look after him." But this conviction, common to many women, is in part due to an exaggerated desire for possession. If a woman can make her husband her baby, she possesses him twice over and *that* baby is never allowed to grow up. Unless he has a good deal of character he is tempted to play down to her conception of him as a creature needing incessant watchfulness and care. She is proud of his reliance on her and almost boasts like Mr. Wititterly of his wife: "The snuff of a candle, the wick of a lamp, the bloom on a peach, the down on a butterfly. You might blow her away, my Lord; you might blow her away."

Does a normal man—except in his most enfeebled moments, after influenza, or when his picture has been rejected by the Academy—really like this? Doesn't it often make him feel rather foolish? Would he not, in fact, prefer that his wife should leave him alone a bit, keep her personality and entertain him with it? She would then be entertaining to other women also. What is needed for social charm is not "cleverness"; this much misused word should be given a rest until it has recovered tone and can once more be used in its proper sense. An authentic woman, standing on her own feet, interested in life at large and her own job in particular, whatever it may be—cooking, or babies, or scientific research—forming and expressing her own opinions on the subjects she knows, she, married or unmarried, will be conversible. A purely derivative woman—she whom in a previous article I called an appendage—interested only in some man and his career, repeating his opinions, pressing his advantage, seeing everything through his eyes, is not conversible. She is the "unwomanly woman" par excellence, who will not use her woman's mind to attain a woman's conclusions, but makes herself the echo of a man's mind.

And she is not fitted, either, to advise her husband about the lives of working women, partly because she is herself parasitic and partly because she judges questions not from the point of view of the women concerned, but from the point of view of her husband's supposed interests. A woman who makes her husband the be-all and end-all of her existence is frequently more *carrièriste* than he is. She acquires a very rage for his success. I recall, once more from the old suffrage days, an interview with the wife of a Liberal M. P., whose sole concern in stiffening her husband against the vote for women (which he was disposed to grant) was that it would affect his prospects. She believed most women would vote Conservative; she knew the addition to the electorate would be troublesome; "John" had quite enough to do without canvassing some thousands of new voters. So she kept "John" on the fence, from which undignified post he occasionally made signals indicating that he would come down on the right side if he believed that "Woman" wanted the vote. Of course, we ribald suffragists said he would come down if his wife would let him.

The Woman in Russian Life

(*Translated from the Staatszeitung, February* 20, 1927.)

THE woman in the Russia of today has fully achieved Equal Rights with men, possesses, after reaching the age of 18, active and passive suffrage, and may fill any position in the gift of the Soviet State. According to the computation of the "Umschau" the number of women who in the year 1925-26 were active in the municipal Soviets was 25.4 per cent., in the country Soviets 10 per cent.

The woman receives the same pay for the same work as the man. A certain number of positions in the factories and works in general is reserved for women so that they may not be crowded out by the men.

The protection of women and of the youthful has been well accomplished. In order to secure the right employment of female labor in industry a special commission has been installed by the Peoples' Commissariate for labor whose duty it is to investigate the conditions of female labor. Twenty-eight and four-tenths per cent of all laborers in industrial undertakings of the Soviet Union in 1926 were women.

In the labor unions the activity of the women is also very strong. In the Central Committees of the unions 15.1 per cent. women were working in 1925, and 13.7 per cent were in executive positions.

There are no special girls' schools in Russia, both sexes are taught together from the beginning. In order to reduce the large number of analphabetes in the female population there are also numerous factory schools where the working women are studying in increasing numbers. During the past year 479,000 women have acquired the knowledge of reading and writing. At the colleges of the Soviet Union the number of female students in 1926 amounted to 33.2 per cent.

In the Department of Law woman has also been placed on equal terms with man, and there are female prosecutors, judges and attorneys-at-law.

The Soviet legislation knows no illegal children nor illegal marriages. A marriage is merely entered at the municipal office or is made known by the parties. The lowest age at which marriage may be contracted is 16. Divorces may be had, in case of mutual agreement, through the municipal office and in case of disagreement through the courts. The children are awarded according to the wishes of the parents, if, however, the parents do not agree, the mother will generally be awarded the children while the father must take care of their material welfare.

Women as Title Conveyancers

BECAUSE women are "detail hounds," they are much better than men at certain jobs that have always been considered men's work, according to the findings of the largest title and conveyancing company in Springfield, Massachusetts, says an article in the *Christian Science Monitor*. This company, which has the record of examining more titles and drawing more deeds than any other New England company in spite of the fact that most of its business is done in a single county, employs women in large numbers in positions open to them in no other similar organizations in the country, as title examiners and in closing real estate transfers.

Not only does this company believe that women are better fitted for certain kinds of detail work than men, but it thinks also that they develop under responsibility in a way that justifies the opportunities afforded them with this Springfield company. Responsibility is more exciting to a woman than it is to a man, and for that reason one never knows what a woman can do until one gives her a chance to do it by herself. Although there are

plenty of men in the organization and many expert lawyers, it is the new method of employing women that makes this organization able to maintain a record for work done both quickly and cheaply compared to other organizations.

There is another side to this story. Directors of this company say that even though they give women more responsibility than other companies of their kind, all the losses they have ever taken were made by men, but also all the new methods or short cuts ever devised for them were made by men.

A further advantage in employing women is that they do not play golf nor indulge in conferences, say these same directors. Inasmuch as young women are employed to handle closings, they also occupy positions where they are constantly meeting people, and the fact that they are easily accessible is important. This end of the business implies also the handling of large sums of money. Two young women, for instance, handled $10,000,000 each last year. Here, too, they become highly skilled in specialized branches of the law.

As to salaries the company pays women as much as men, job for job. As title examiners, moreover, women usually earn more because they stay longer and thus become more skilled.

Press Comment

Feminism in Minnesota

THE questions of the employment of married women in State offices and of a law limiting the working hours of women in certain industries have occupied Minnesota Feminists recently.

Two packed houses at the Forum in the St. Paul City Hall recently listened to debates on the right of married women to keep their jobs, and another meeting is planned on the subject soon. Marie Moreland, chairman of the St. Paul City Committee of the National Woman's Party, and Florence Wallin spoke in favor of the Equal Right of the married woman to chose her own way of making her living.

The subject has aroused intense interest in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the letter columns of the newspapers are filled with the discussion.

The 54-hour week for women only was given a hearing before a committee of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and the hearing drew an audience that filled the Senate chamber. Kathryn Manahan, Mrs. Kingsley, and Miss Moreland spoke for industrial equality, representing the National Woman's Party. Hotel workers, hospital workers, and garment workers appeared to protest against legalizing a 54-hour week when they have won an 8-hour day through their unions, and against special industrial legislation applying to women only.

This bill, Mrs. Kingsley said, is a compromise, and "there can be no compromise."

"The time will come when workers will be selected not because of their sex but because of their fitness for the work," she went on. "We ask that you do not restrict us. We want Equal Rights."

"If this bill is passed, we will have to turn to men," a hotel man declared.

A school teacher declared the bill is founded on a fallacy, and said there should be no fallacy, and said there should be no special legislation of this sort for women.

A woman attorney in St. Paul, who said she represents the amalgamated garment workers, declared women object to being regarded as "parasites" or burdens on society. She suggested the bill be amended to include housewives.

Entertains at National Headquarters

FANNIE WOLFSON, past historian of the League of American Penwomen, entertained at luncheon at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on March 10. Her guests were Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, national president of the League of American Penwomen; Mrs. Edward Dingley, vice-president, Mrs. William Wolff-Smith, president of the District of Columbia Branch of the League of American Penwomen; Agnes Newman, vice-president of the District of Columbia Branch; Harriet Hawley Locker, past president of the League; and Edna M. Coleman, another past president of the League.

Mrs. Weed Speaks in Connecticut

HELENA HILL WEED recently addressed the Fairfield County (Connecticut) Republican women on industrial equality, and likewise an audience in Hartford, Conn., on the same subject. Mrs. Weed is an active worker for Equal Rights, as she was for Suffrage.

The Rights to One's Own Name

ALBERT LEVITT, husband of Elsie Hill, and professor of law at Washington and Lee University, participated with Ruth Hale and Olga Petrova—all National Woman's Party people as well as friends and members of the Lucy Stone League—in a debate on the subject of the married woman's right to keep her own name held at a joint meeting of the New York Zonta Club and the Lucy Stone League in New York City on March 24. Mr. Levitt, Miss Hale, and Miss Petrova spoke in favor of the married woman's right to her name, while Irita Van Doren and Frank Vreeland spoke against it.

New York Defeats Feminist Bills

THE following measures placing women on an equality with men have been introduced in the New York Legislature and killed in committees:

(1) Father and mother made joint guardians of minor children and equally entitled to earnings and services.

(2) Discrimination removed against women school teachers particularly as to salaries.

(3) The right to sue for loss of labor and services of an injured wife taken from husband.

(4) Equal penalties for men and women for violation of vagrancy.

(5) A child born out of wedlock should be supported and educated by both parents and inherit from each.

Four measures providing for women to serve on jury have been introduced and lost.

Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican, of Gouverneur, only woman legislator of the present session, representing the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, expressed regret at the action of the committee in refusing to report the Equal Rights bills, especially the women jurors' bill.

N. W. P. Member Honored by Germany

DR. SOPHIE A. NORDHOFF-JUNG, member of the staff at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the German Cross of Honor for her work with the Red Cross. Dr. Nordhoff-Jung is a Founder of the National Woman's Party, and recently participated in the deputation which asked President Coolidge to support Equal Rights and to give more governmental appointments to women.

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